(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:50:25 ON 15 SEP 2000)

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:50:41 ON 15 SEP 2000

L1	211053	S HIV
L2	297235	S GLYCOPROTEIN#
L3	15041	S GP120 OR GP160
L4	713277	S MODIFY OR MODIFIED OR MODIFYING
L5	47817	S MUTATE OR MUTATED OR MUTATING
L6	467248	S PLASMID# OR VECTOR#
L7	36180	S ANTIGEN PRESENTING CELL# OR APC#
L8	93280	S L7 OR DENDRITIC
L9	18044	S L1 AND (L2 OR L3)
L10	11774	S VARIABLE LOOP OR V3
L11	759169	S L4 OR L5
L12	708	S L11 AND L9
L13	149	S L12 AND L10
L14	14	S L13 AND L6
L15	8	DUP REM L14 (6 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L16	350	S L11 (P)L10
L17	21	S L16 AND L6
L18	13	DUP REM L17 (8 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L19	12	S L17 NOT L14
L20	13	DUP REM L18 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L21	77	S L11 (10A)L10
L22	5	S L21 AND L6
L23	3	DUP REM L22 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
		E YUTARO KANEKO/AU
		E YUTARO, KANEKO/AU
		E KANEKO, YUTARO/AU
		E KANEKO YUTARO/AU
L24	124	S E3-E4
		E KANEKO Y/AU
L25	1960	S E3-E7
L26	2084	S L24 OR L25
L27	54	S L26 AND L2
L28	3	S L27 AND L10
L29	43997	S DELETE OR DELETED OR DELETING
L30	112	S L10 (P)L29
L31	19	S L30 AND L6
L32	11	DUP REM L31 (8 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

L4 ANSWER 17 OF 17 MEDLINE

AB The apathogenic Newcastle disease virus (NDV) strain Ulster has been used successfully as an **adjuvant** component for active specific immunotherapy of malignant mouse lymphoma, and in nude mice it was shown to be able to lead to retardation of the s.c. growth of xenotransplanted human melanoma cells. In order to improve in vivo effectiveness of virotherapy of human tumors without significantly increasing the risk of unspecific viral replication in host cells, we adapted the virus for growth in a human melanoma line (MeWo M). For this purpose NDV Ulster was mutagenized and a variant was selected which could replicate and reinfect the tumor line. The mutant (NDV 1E 10) performed late lysis on the melanoma line. Replication was found to be at least 100 times more efficient in MeWo M than in 6 of 8 other human tumor cell lines of different tissue origin. In 10 of 11 murine cell lines, NDV 1E 10 did not replicate via multicycles. Chick embryonic fibroblasts were permissive for nonlytic replication. Neither the virulent wild-type NDV Italian nor the avirulent strain NDV Ulster shared these specific replication properties with the new variant. We also established MeWo melanoma sublines with different metastatic capacities and tested them as targets for NDV 1E 10 infection. The MeWo subpopulations exhibited comparatively small differences in permissivity for multicyclic replication, but the more metastatic MeWo Met, like allogeneic melanoma lines, was more resistant to lysis. NDV Italian, in contrast, showed no differences in replication and lysis on any of the tested melanoma lines. Trypsin-activation experiments suggested an incomplete cleavage of mutant **envelope glycoprotein** F by the permissive cell line and, thus, mechanisms of specific infection and replication not requiring fully activated **envelope glycoproteins**.

CT Check Tags: Animal; Human
*Melanoma: MI, microbiology
Mice
Mutation
Neoplasm Metastasis
*Newcastle Disease Virus: IP, isolation & purification
Newcastle Disease Virus: PH, physiology
Peptide Hydrolases: PD, pharmacology
T-Lymphocytes: IM, immunology
Tumor Cells, Cultured
Viral Fusion Proteins: AN, analysis
*Virus Replication

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:55:01 ON 06 OCT 2000)

FILE 'BIOSIS, MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 13:55:17 ON 06 OCT 2000
L1 278 S ENVELOPE AND GLYCOPROTEIN# AND ADJUVANT#
L2 30 S L1 AND (MUTAT? OR MODIF? OR DELET? OR INSERT?)
L3 22 DUP REM L2 (8 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L4 17 S L3 NOT PY>1998